

BATTLE OF TRENCHES RAGES WITH THUNDER OF ARTILLERY NIGHT AND DAY

led forces holding the position being driven off with heavy slaughter. The attacks made by the French in the

centre of the Vosges Mountains, in the neighborhood of Donon, Sonones and Saales, were repulsed."

GERMAN'S RIGHT RETREATS, IS LONDON ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The German right is retreating. Whether it is dropping back to escape being enveloped by the Franco-British troops or is moving to affect a juncture with the 100,000 reinforcements said to have been sent to General von Kluck's aid from Manbeuge is still uncertain, although military observers are inclined to believe the movement is a real retreat before superior numbers.

The steady advance of the British and French has exposed General von Kluck's right, and he has swung his army still further around to the east of Nevon. A dispatch to a news agency here yesterday from Solonsos declared that he and his army had been surrounded, but this is supposed to have been merely a repetition of the reports earlier in the week, which were based on the success of the Allies in encircling his right.

A general retirement by the Germans from the positions they have held for the last eight and one-half days is believed here from the furious renewal of fighting in the last three days. This concerted offensive movement, of which the bombardment of Rheims is a part, in three distinct points, is believed to be merely to cover a retreat which may extend to the German border and even to the line of defensive works along the Rhine.

A military officer, who has just re-

turned to London from the front, states that British aviators report a large number of transport wagons, apparently motor vehicles, carrying munitions of war, and cannon have been moving from the German rear toward their frontier.

Added weight is given the theory by the dispatches from Rome yesterday to the effect that orders have been issued by the Berlin War Office for an abandonment of French territory, with 200,000 troops to cover the retirement by a vigorous defense of the present entrenched lines.

The Germans are handicapped by the fact that they must protect Laon and Tergier at all costs, as those are the only railroad centres connecting their forces at the front with Lorraine and with southern Belgium. The importance of Rheims from a strategical point of view lies in the fact that it controls eight important railroad lines.

Latest accounts say that the Allies' lines are intact but that all advances are retarded by the rains, which have filled trenches and made roads so heavy that only light artillery can be transported except with the greatest difficulty.

Along the Allies' centre and right both sides have won temporary successes but these have always been counterbalanced by small defeats.

BATTLE IN TRENCHES RAGES AS ARTILLERY THUNDERS ON AISNE

Allies Fight Waist Deep in Water Night and Day Before Terrific Fire of Germans' Heavy Guns.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Reports from the front show that the French-British troops are fighting waist deep in water, heavy rains having flooded the trenches. The fury of battle has slackened on that account.

The Germans' intrenchments were constructed ten days before the beginning of the battle. The French trenches were made in range of a large number of the enemy's guns, which frequently and simultaneously opened fire on them with tremendous effect.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Standard's correspondent in Paris, writing of the Aisne battle, says that though it has now lasted for a week, with about 2,000,000 fighting on a line 140 miles long it is still impossible to say that any decided result has been achieved by either side. But the balance of gains and losses on Saturday, he says, seemed to be slightly in favor of the Allies, who had advanced further on their left with out giving any ground in the center or on the right.

The Germans, says this correspondent, have certainly suffered more severely in both men and captured material than the Allies, and of the whole the immediate outlook appeared to be favorable to the Franco-British point of view.

The Germans, he says, have a number of their heavy batteries placed in advantageous positions from which they can shell the Allied lines at distances of from seven to eight miles. No line of the Allies have been able to effect a breakthrough within range of the British or French artillery.

These howitzers have inflicted great damage to the Allies, but the field guns of the latter have proved to be far superior to those of the Germans.

Much of the fighting has taken place at night, the Germans making many fierce attacks under cover of darkness, but they have not achieved any great success in any of these attacks, and in some of them the consequences to the German troops involved have been very serious. The French, on their part, have been marked by great boldness and gallantry, though undertaken under most difficult conditions.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AGAIN REPORTED DEAD

News Said to Have Been Suppressed to Prevent Revolution.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The report that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is dead, was repeated today in a dispatch to the Chronicle from Geneva.

The dispatch under a headline referring to the Emperor's death, stated that the Emperor died a week ago, but the news was suppressed to avert a revolution.

MONTENEGRINS TAKE STRONG POST IN RUSH ON BOSNIAN CAPITAL

Rogbitza, Thirty Miles From Sarajevo, Seized and Victors Advance Within Ten Miles of Stronghold.

CETTINJE, Sept. 21.—The Montenegrin army has occupied the town of Rogbitza, Bosnia, in force and is now within ten miles of Sarajevo, the capital of the Austrian province. This was officially announced by the War Office today, and the capture of Sarajevo is now confidently expected.

Rogbitza is an important town on the railroad leading to Sarajevo. It is 30 miles east of the capital. After occupying the city the Montenegrin army then advanced 20 miles along the railroad toward Sarajevo.

GERMAN WAR LOAN RESULTS IN BILLION-DOLLAR FUND

Home Subscriptions Preclude Need of Aid From Foreign Financiers.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Wireless by way of Saville, L. I., brilliant success has been met in the raising of a war loan by subscriptions to Imperial bonds and treasury certificates. Up to the present time 2,000,000,000 marks have been raised.

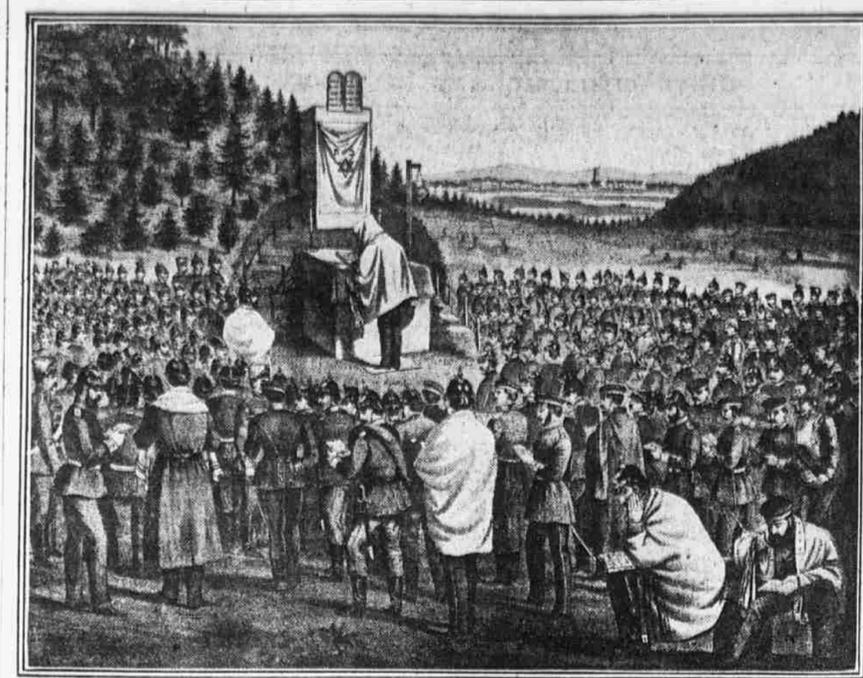
EXPLORERS AND AUTHORS TO WRITE WAR ACCOUNTS

Kaiser Authorizes Sven Hedin to Make Observations at Front.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Official announcements were made today that Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, was a guest of the Emperor at headquarters and would be allowed to visit the front and make observations on the military situation.

METHODS UNDER SCRUTINY

Comptroller Investigating Complaints of Needy Borrowers.



JEWISH SOLDIERS HOLDING NEW YEAR'S SERVICES ON THE BATTLEFIELD. Nearly half a million Jewish soldiers, the largest number under arms since the children of Israel ceased to be a nation, observe Rosh Hashana, or the New Year's Day. The above picture shows Day of Atonement services held by the Jewish soldiers in the German army during the Franco-Prussian War, and presents a scene that is being enacted in the rival armies of Europe today.

CHANCES OF "PORK" BILL WEAKENED BY WAR TAX PROJECT

President Wilson's Appeal for \$100,000,000 Additional Revenue a Stumbling Block for Advocates of Pending Measure.

KASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Democrats of the Senate who today renewed their fight for the passage of the Rivers and Harbors appropriation measure are beginning to find President Wilson's appeal for the passage of the emergency revenue bill to provide \$100,000,000 additional revenue for the Treasury the strongest argument against the so-called "pork barrel" measure.

Senator Burton, of Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa and North of Nebraska, refrained by a good rest over Sunday, resumed their attack of the "pork barrel" legislation today with a display of confidence. They were reinforced by Senator Borah, of Idaho, who arrived from the west, to join in the filibuster. Unless concessions are made.

SIMMONS VISITS MEMORIAL.

Senator Simmons called at the White House today. He said today: "I feel that I am at liberty to say that the President has been very generous in his attitude toward the Jews. He has not only granted them the right to worship in their own homes, but he has also granted them the right to worship in their own homes, but he has also granted them the right to worship in their own homes."

POKRY NEEDED IN DISTRICTS

Criticism of the measure throughout the country is said to have inspired the President to seek the sharp reduction he proposed. It was held that the heavy sums were inadvisable at a time when heavy war taxation was contemplated as a means to make up deficits in revenue.

SERVIAN PRINCE WOUNDED

Hurt While Leading Cavalry Charge Against Austrians.

A Reuter's dispatch from Nish says it is officially announced that Prince George of Serbia was slightly wounded while heading a charge of cavalry attacking the Austrian forces on the Save River. He was shortly able to regain his command.

JEWISH WORSHIPPING AMID DIN OF BATTLE IN WAR-TORN EUROPE

Franco-Prussian War Scene Probably Re-enacted as Hebrews in Rival Armies Observe Religious Holiday

An incident of the Franco-Prussian War that has become famous through copies of a picture which adorns the walls of hundreds of Jewish homes in this city is probably being re-enacted today on the battlefields of Europe. This picture portrays the Jewish soldiers of the German army holding religious services before Metz, in 1870, while the Prussians were advancing on Paris.

Almost a half million soldiers engaged in the gigantic European military struggle will lay aside their weapons of war today to observe Rosh Hashana, or the New Year's Day, the first of the great autumn holidays.

The picture of the Day of Atonement services in the Franco-Prussian War has been so widely circulated that it is familiar to every Jew. It shows the Jewish soldiers gathered around a huge altar, saying the prayers prescribed for the occasion. Many of them are wearing over their uniforms the tall, a shawl used in the synagogue by all orthodox Jews.

In the background are shown cannon, sending forth their missiles of destruction into the ranks of the enemy. Over the picture is the inscription, in German: "Have we not all one Father? Were we not all created by the same God?"

Today, amid the roar and the rumble of cannon, perhaps while shot and shell are whistling through the air, the holiday, sacred to every one of the Hebrews, will be observed. The position of the armies, with their battle lines stretched over many miles, will make it impossible to hold one big religious ceremony, but doubtless there will be scores of small services held along the fighting lines.

It is expected, in view of the conciliatory attitude taken by the Russian Government toward the Jews since the outbreak of the war, that permission will be granted these men to rest for a brief spell from the bloody business of war to worship according to the dictates of their religion. In many military authorities appear appreciative of the loyal support of the Jews, and for the first time in the history of Russia, Jews have been granted commissions as officers.

Following the battles at Leberg many Hebrews were commended for their gallantry and several hundred were appointed officers. These men, now engaged in the campaign against Austria and Germany, will doubtless be the fighting spirits in the holding of the religious ceremonies.

In the armies of Austria, France and England there are many thousands of Jews. The English soldiers at home have been granted a furlough to spend time with their families. Special provisions have been made for the soldiers in the field to observe these holidays.

JAPAN'S "SANITARY SOLDIERS" TAUGHT ARMIES NEW LESSON

Efficient Methods Reverse World's Previous War Mortality of 4 From Disease to 1 From Bullets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—While laymen have given their attention to casualties from bullets, medical and sanitary experts have been weighing the probable losses from a still more destructive force, disease, because it is well established that rarely has there been a conflict of any duration in which at least four men have not perished from disease to every one from bullets.

In modern times it was left for Japan to demonstrate that an army sanitation system could be made efficient, and many of her methods have been employed by the armies now battling, simple methods of precaution with results that astonished the military representatives of American and European nations sent to make observations of the Russo-Japanese War.

Among these medico-military experts who were at the front with the Japanese troops, and for a while with the Russians, was Dr. Louis Livingston Sargent, of New York city, who was surgeon-major of the First Regiment, U. S. V. Engineers, in Porto Rico and Cuba, and who subsequently served in the Philippines and made observations at the front during the Boxer uprising. Doctor Sargent personally received from Surgeon-General Mori, of the Japanese army, the final statistics of the Russo-Japanese War. After a careful study of them, he says:

"The astonishing fact revealed by these figures is that out of 77,233 dead, 45,777 met death from battle casualties, leaving 31,456 from all other causes, including disease. The ratio of those who died from disease and those who died from battle casualties, therefore, is as 1 to 3.5."

JAPAN'S WONDERFUL RECORD.

"Compare this wonderful achievement of the Japanese with Longmore's tables, based on the records of battles for the last two hundred years, which are accepted as the most reliable statistics of war, and which show that rarely has there been a conflict of any great duration in which at least four men have not perished from disease to every one from bullets. Yet the Japanese lost nearly four men from battle casualties for every one from disease."

In the Russo-Turkish War 50,000 men died from disease to 20,000 from bullets. It is asserted by eminent authority that in six months of the Crimean campaign the allied forces lost 30,000 from disease and only 5000 from bullets.

In our war with Mexico the proportion of losses was about three from disease to one from bullets, and in our great Civil War nearly the same proportion obtained. In round numbers of the hundreds of thousands of fatalities in that conflict nearly three-quarters of them resulted from disease. Almost as many men perished from fevers and intestinal diseases as were slaughtered in the terrible battles that ended our great conflict.

"No lessons seem to have been learned from these frightful experiences for later statistics show no improvement in the French campaign in Madagascar, in 1904, 14,000 men were sent to the front of whom 20 were killed in action, and 700 perished from preventable disease. In the Boer War in South Africa the English losses from disease were simply frightful, greater even than in our Civil War."

GUNS TRANSFORM BEAUTIFUL VALLEY INTO AN INFERNO

Aisne River Losses Colossal, Says Correspondent Who Followed Armies From the Marne.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—German troops are dying to the music of their regimental bands in the valley of death along the Aisne by day and by night. Their losses are colossal, says an English correspondent, who sends his story from La Ferte-Maclos, south of Solonsos. He says:

"From the battlefield of Marne I worked my way northward through Chantilly and Senlis to Crepy-en-Valois in this valley of death. I came by night through lands wasted by the feet of tens of thousands of armed men and by innumerable wheels of the world's greatest armies.

"I have seen on this road sights that convince me that the retreat was not only swift, but precipitate to a point of actual panic. It was Aisne or destruction. It is necessary to realize that just as the allied army, on its way from Mons to Paris, was in danger of the German flanking movement which threatened to overwhelm it, so was General von Kluck's right flank in its retreat from Paris to Aisne in extreme danger. To avoid a flank attack he fled a position of tremendous strength toward the west. It was absolutely essential to his safety to gain the position of Aisne.

"One must not lose sight of the supreme fact that of the present situation just as the junction of the Ourcq and Marne at Meaux made that town the key of encounter last week, so the junction of the Oise and the Aisne at Compiègne has endowed the latter with cardinal importance. Once across the Aisne, the German army had the River Oise on its right, and, for the moment, the danger of being outflanked was averted.

"The whole operation of building the pontoon bridges was carried off in a terrific fashion. Huge shells were shrieking across the river and the river meadows. The army poured a withering fire upon the allied troops and engineers that were engaged in building pontoon bridges. The pontoons are carried on wagons especially constructed for their transportation. It is necessary to bring these pontoons to the water's edge, launch them and then lash them together.

ALLIES BEGIN ADVANCE.

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GERMANS FALL BACK.

"The first sign of weakening on the part of the Germans was noticed Thursday afternoon after their fierce attacks on that day had been repulsed with huge losses.

"At night fell on Thursday the Allies began to drive back the Germans along the extreme west of the position from the river bank—that is, Nevon. The work was slow and laborious, and the Germans fought every inch of the way, but the attack of the Allies was relentless, and foot by foot the Germans backed away. At last the Allies gained six miles and took the heights above the river.

"The Allies took 60 prisoners and a number of machine guns. They then made several charges on the heights, facing the terrible fire of the enemy's artillery from the district of Nevon, Laon and Fontenoy. The charges fairly staggered the enemy because of their ferocity and suddenness, and they accomplished their object.

"A German prisoner told me that the courage and the recklessness of the French and British during those charges amazed the Germans.

THREE GERMAN CORPS IN ADVANCE AGAINST POLISH STRONGHOLD

Grodno Objective of Hindenburg's New Movement to Clear Way to Warsaw, Defeated Russian Armies Unite.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Three German army corps (120,000 men) are marching on the Russian stronghold of Grodno, after capturing the towns of Augustow, Szozuzew and Grajewo, says an official announcement issued here today.

Grodno is an important railway centre on the River Nieman. It is on the main line between Petrograd and Warsaw. The city is strongly fortified and is the capital of the Government of Grodno. The three captured towns are along the frontier of Russian Poland.

The campaign of the eastern army continues successfully. Part of the German army, defeated by General Hindenburg, has joined the fragments of the Vilna army, and the two have fallen back on Grodno. The campaign against Grodno (in the Biebrza River) also continues successfully.

General Steinhilber and Count Rantzau, whose names are included in the latest list of dead, are said to have been killed in the eastern campaign.

COUNCILS TO RUSH LOAN OVER BLANKENBURG'S VETO

Special Meeting to Pass Municipal Court Ordinance.

Select and Common Councils will meet in special sessions tomorrow, instead of Thursday, as originally planned. The change has been hastily made to prevent any chance of the ordinance to condemn property at 21st and Race streets, for the use of the Municipal Court, falling to become a law.

Both branches will meet and the ordinance to Common Council with his veto last Thursday. He said the proper place for Municipal Court buildings should be, in the interests of economy, adjacent to the House of Detention. The Mayor denounced the plans of the Municipal Court as extravagant.

Common Council passed the ordinance over the Mayor's veto, barely obtaining the necessary three-fifths vote. Even President McCurdy voiced his dissent of the costly project.

In order to pass the ordinance both branches of Council must take action five days after the veto is submitted. Select Council did not meet last week, and it has not been discovered that the action of the common branch in passing the ordinance over the veto would be utilized if the select chamber failed to concur before Thursday.

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CANARIES, CLOCKS AMONG GERMANS' CURIOUS BOOTY

Chateau of "Chocolate King" Looted of Wine and Antiques.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The magnificent chateau of M. Menier, the "chocolate king," has been looted. All the food, wine, silverware and clothing on the place was carried away by the Germans, who promised to pay at the end of the war. The famous collection of antique clocks was carried off as well as a number of canaries. What the Germans could want with these birds, unless they desired them for pets, is beyond comprehension.

At the outbreak of the war, they have done much damage in many places, they have acted with the greatest consideration elsewhere. Describing the occupation of Epernay, the centre of the champagne-making district, one correspondent writes: